

## 100 WORKER ORGANIZATIONS PLAN GASTONIA DEFENSE

### Shanghai Strike Starts Before August 1; White Guards Scab

#### DAY AND NIGHT SHIFTS OUT AT WATERWORKS AS GENERAL WALK-OUT LOOMS NEARER

#### Mass Meetings in Basle, and All Over U.S.S.R. As News of Manchuria Atrocities Arrives

#### Stimson Meets Powers' Diplomats; Woll Sees Hoover Over Arbitration; Propaganda Stunt

**BULLETIN.**  
WASHINGTON, July 26.—Chiang Kai-shek's minister at Washington today told the press that his government was not contemplating the retention of the Chinese Eastern Railway. He tried to argue that the road had not been actually seized, and then said, while arguing for Stimson's arbitration proposition, which the imperialists hope to use for propaganda purposes.  
"China had no intention at any time of retaining sole control of the rich transportation line or violating in any respect the Russo-Chinese agreement of 1924 under which joint operation by the two countries was stipulated."

SHANGHAI, China, July 26.—A strike started yesterday of both day and night shifts of the Shanghai waterworks, preliminary to the general strike called for August 1, against imperialist war and against the militarist governments of China attacking the Soviet Union at the behest of the imperial powers.

Notices calling the strike and demonstration August 1 were posted two days ago in all the larger cities of China.

White Guard Russians are acting as scabs at the water works today. The strike was precipitated when the management refused to yield to a demand by the fitters that the

#### POLICE ATTACK ANTI-WAR MEET; JAIL 10 WORKERS

#### Hundreds Rally for Big Aug. 1 Meet

Tammany police, following the example of their colleagues in other countries, yesterday showed that they know what Aug. 1 means when they broke up an anti-war meeting of the Communist Party in an effort to prevent the workers of New York from being mobilized for International Red Day for the Defense of the Soviet Union on Aug. 1.

Held at Sixth Ave. and 27th St., in the heart of the garment section, under the auspices of Section 2 of the Communist Party, the meeting was one of a series in preparation for the huge demonstration Aug. 1.

Great Crowd of Workers. Hundreds of needle trades workers, pouring out of the buildings at the noon hour, when the meeting was held, rallied around placards bearing slogans such as: "Down with Imperialist War"; "American Workers Pledge to Defend the Only Workers' Fatherland, the Soviet Union"; "Class War Against Imperialism."

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Demonstrations in Basle. (Wireless By "Inprecor")  
BASLE, Switzerland, July 26.—There will be great public mass

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### A Lifetime of Slavery in the Mills---and Rebellion

#### Fred Beal, Child Slave in Textile Mills, a Strike Leader, Faces Electrocuting For It

By FRED BEAL  
Lawrence, Massachusetts is my birthplace. I was born on Sept. 11, 1896. Attended the public schools in Lawrence. I had a happy childhood; woods and fields all around my home where I used to play with the other boys. Swimming was a favorite sport of mine and through the school vacations I spent much of my time swimming in the Shaw-shen River which was close by my home. Having the organizational spirit, I organized a few clubs, one being "The Walking Club," in which all the members would hike through the woods playing "spank the leader," investigating and making new discoveries.

I was brought up in a strict religious atmosphere, attending Sunday school every Sunday morning and prayer meetings throughout the week. My parents belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church. My folks were strong against liquor of any kind and I made a pledge to my mother who is now dead, not

to drink intoxicating liquors, a pledge I have carried out to this day.

Some years later I joined the Anti-Saloon League but I now disavow any connection with that organization as I believe real temperance cannot be had under a system of society that puts profits before anything else.

Began Slavery at 14. At the age of 13, my father moved to the city section of Lawrence. I finished the grammar school and at the age of 14 went to work in a textile mill in Lawrence. The name of this mill was the Crescent Worsted, nicknamed the "hen coop," because the watchman kept chickens in the yard. This was a small mill employing only about 200 workers. It did not weave cloth but sent its finished yarn products to other mills.

As Bobbin Boy. My first job was bobbin boy, setting bobbins on 14 spinning machines.

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#### Pellagra Peril in South Spurs W. I. R. Relief

Pellagra, the deadly Southern disease, is threatening the textile strikers of Gastonia and is spurring on the program to make successful Gastonia Defense and Relief Week, being held under the auspices of the Workers International Relief and the International Labor Defense.

One hundred families of the strikers, many of them threatened by the disease born of lack of food, would be left entirely in starvation if not for the tent colony of the W. I. R.

A letter today received from Caroline Drew, W. I. R. representative in Gastonia, told of the necessity for fresh foodstuffs, especially milk and fruits, to counteract the symptoms of pellagra which many of the strikers show. Most of the strikers had symptoms of it when they came to the camp.

Drew also writes: "Our Workers International Relief Committee shall prepare the food for the delegates to the Sunday, July 28, conference, to which representatives of mills throughout the Carolinas, Tennessee and Georgia will be present."

She told of an attempt of the mill bosses to question and rescind the contract for the land on which the W. I. R. colony stands. She writes of the American Mill, No. 1, which is building a fence around the company houses and that all workers, white or Negro, will be required to show passes—a last frantic attempt to keep the National Textile Workers Union from their workers.

"All the babies who have had the whooping cough for some time are becoming very weak," she writes. "Their poor arms and legs look wasted away. If we could supply them with some fresh milk every day it would improve them. Help us supply them with the necessary foods."

#### DRESS RALLY ON TUESDAY NIGHT

#### Fight to Free Jailed Needle Workers

As a step in the intensive organizational drive among the dressmakers of New York City, the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union has arranged a mass meeting at Webster Hall, 11th St. and Third Ave., for this coming Tuesday night at 8 o'clock.

The Joint Board of the Industrial Union will bring to this vital meeting a series of recommendations and

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### WAR REDUCTIONS SEEN AS SHAM

#### Officers Allowed To Take Plenty Time

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The government policy in regard to military expenditures became plainer today. Despite Hoover's loudly advertised decision to "curtail" them, naval and military experts are pointing out today that no specific curtailments are mentioned. A reorganization is demanded, but not curtailment.

And even in the re-organization, which is to be carried out by a special general staff committee, already in process of formation by Secretary of War Good, the representatives of the various branches of the "service" have plenty of opportunity to convince the committee that nothing can be taken away from their particular organizations.

Senator David A. Reed, chairman of the senate military affairs committee, today stated that he did not see where "any reduction can be made."

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### TO EVERY COMMUNIST!

Every day brings more convincing proof of the correctness of the estimation of the radicalizing process of the American workers as given by the Comintern Address.

Gastonia, the strikes of the textile workers in North and South Carolina, Elizabethton, Tenn., the strike of the New Orleans carmen, the strikes in New England among the shoe workers, the beginnings among the auto workers in Detroit with more than 3,000 already on strike, the recent strikes in New York among the shoe workers, iron workers, food workers, and news of departmental or similar strikes from many industries coming in almost every day—such is the present mood of the American workers.

The American workers are in motion. They are rebelling against the attacks of the employers who are imposing upon them ever heavier burdens thru rationalization and wage cuts.

In many cases the struggles are assuming a definite offensive character.

The opportunities of our Party for work are unlimited.

Our Party organization, the DAILY WORKER and the entire Party press must be mobilized to meet this favorable situation.

This is no time for any member of our Party to be inactive. No Communist can fail in his duty at this moment.

The Party is undertaking a systematic campaign of colonization, of distributing the forces of the Party in the best possible manner so that we can intensify the work of ORGANIZING THE MILLIONS OF UNORGANIZED WORKERS.

The DAILY WORKER must every day print free copies to be distributed among the strikers who look forward to our leadership.

Only our Party can lead the struggles of the workers.

Only the Communist Party can broaden these struggles, give them the necessary political content.

WILL OUR PARTY FAIL IN ITS TASK?

The answer to this question rests with EVERY COMMUNIST.

One of the questions that you must answer to yourself is:

IF YOU ARE NOT ONE OF THE ONLY 2,000 THAT HAS GIVEN HIS DAY'S PAY ARE YOU DOING YOUR DUTY AT THIS MOMENT?

Prompt action on the Day's Pay must be your answer.

### HOUSE TO HOUSE DEFENSE DRIVE

### WAITERS' CHIEFS FINALLY OUSTED

### N. Bedford Mill Hands Meet on Gastonia

From July 27 to Aug. 3 there will be a tremendous stirring throughout the working class of America. The workers of America are determined that not one striker is to go to the electric chair, not one striker is to go to jail of those held for trial in Gastonia.

The International Labor Defense and the Workers International Relief have been assured by thousands of workers the country over that the million names for the petition will be obtained, that the \$50,000 will be raised, and that the workers in every mill and factory will learn of the Gastonia trial.

To get the names for the petition, and to raise funds, one of the most important methods is by house to house collection and shop collection.

Door to Door Campaign. "A door to door campaign among the working class; let those who have not heard of the Gastonia trial learn of it!" states the L. L. D.

When the American proletariat learns that these strikers fought for the right of workers to unionize for better conditions, and for the right of workers to unionize for better conditions, and for the right to defend their homes and families from the murderous onslaughts of boss-controlled police, they will immediately come to the textile strikers' aid.

"Let Gastonia be the chief topic in your shop papers and discussions. See the workers in your shop, tell

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Lehman, Aides Took Graft From Bosses

Short shift was made of the leadership of Waiters and Waitresses Local 1 at a special meeting Thursday night in Webster Hall when the membership by a large majority voted for a ten-year suspension from union activity of William Lehman, secretary; Jack Lasher, president; and Motel Turkel, business agent. Acceptance of hundreds of dollars in bribery from a Bronx open shop restaurant was the charge against them.

Disorder caused by right-wing gangsters prevented action on the proposal of progressive rank-and-filers for their expulsion from the union and for the calling of an emergency shop delegate conference. Provision for a new election is to be made at the next union meeting.

Corruption Rife. Corruption accumulated in the union "family" for years burst forth at the meeting, when Meyer Orgel, business agent, who "spilled the beans" on the other officials, again opened fire at the machine. He told how Lasher and Turkel hired gangsters to threaten their lives as an excuse for removing the picket line in front of Rottenberg's, at 19th St. and Fifth Ave., where an unsuccessful attempt was allegedly made to force the owners to "come across."

How union waiters pay as high as \$300 for jobs was also revealed. How Lehman "adjusted" grievances on the job was illustrated by a story of workers in a Fordham restaurant waiting in vain for him to appear at a shop meeting, while the boss

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### NAVAL RACE GOES ON UNDER HOOVER "PARITY" SCREEN

#### Also Question Legality of Stopping Cruisers Without Senate

#### Air Base for Barracks Governor's Island May Be Plane Field

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The big navy movement went right on in Washington today, under the smoke-screen of Hoover's "parity" agreement with MacDonald. Various senators and army and navy officials are being allowed to argue that "real parity" means U. S. building more warships or Britain scrapping some.

As it is felt here that the MacDonald program of stopping ship building is merely an economy measure, and that the development of air and chemical warfare will be reflected a little later in airplane carriers, submarine mother ships, etc., the war mongers feel fairly well satisfied.

Senator Frederick Hale of Maine, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, tonight reasserted his belief that President Hoover exceeded his authority when he promised to delay the cruiser construction program of the United States.

In the army the "retrenchment plan" seems best summed up by the sole proposition put forward yet, the abandonment of the army barracks on Governor's Island, "because the island could better be used as an air port."

### Whole Chinese Town is Blown Up By Munitions During 'Preparedness'

HONG KONG, July 26.—Details of the ammunition depot explosion in Yunnan-fu are just arriving. The whole town was shattered, and hundreds killed by a blast in an ammunition depot on July 11.

The arsenals and munitions factories are working overtime in anticipation of a military assault by the U. S. S. R., and because of the advances of the Red Army of Chinese Workers and Peasants in the interior provinces. The speed-up is supposed to have resulted in an accident.

### Mill Hands Tear Up Charter of UTW; for New Union Center

### Belmont Mill Workers Tear Up UTW Charter, Send Delegates to Bessemer Conference

The spirit that will go to build the new fighting trade union center which will be established at the Trade Union Unity Conference to be held in Cleveland August 31 is illustrated in the action taken at the last meeting of the Belmont, N. C., local of the corrupt United Textile Workers outfit.

The executive of the Belmont local tore up the U. T. W. charter and decided to ask for a charter of the National Textile Workers' Union and send five delegates to the Southern Textile Conference to be held in Bessemer City, N. C., on the 28th of this month.

This conference, being held a few miles from the scene of the murder frame-up upon the 15 Gastonia strikers and strike leaders, is one of the many conferences being arranged through the United States in preparation for the Cleveland meet.

Record of Betrayal. The treachery of the U. T. W. is well known not only in the South where it engineered a sell-out of the mill workers six years ago, but in many textile centers throughout the country. It is expected that mem-

bers of the U. T. W. locals in other places will follow the example of the Belmont workers and thus help lay the basis for a trade union movement which will represent the interests of the masses of the workers instead of the bosses.

N. Y. Conference Aug. 29. In accordance with the decision of the First Metropolitan Area Trade Union Unity Conference, many labor unions in New York, New Jersey and vicinity are selecting delegates to the second conference to be held August 29 in preparation for the historic Cleveland meet.

With the slogans, "Organize to fight for trade union unity and for the establishment of union conditions in the shops and factories," these organizations are being urged to choose delegates to the conference which will discuss the latest developments in the labor movement.

The official call to all class struggle unions, all T.U.E.L.'s in the A. F. of L. unions, shop committees and all unorganized workers de-

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### OVER 200 DELEGATES IN IRVING PLAZA PREPARE INTENSIVE RELEASE DRIVE

#### Only Workers Can Save; No Fair Trial Possible: Says Engdahl; "War Preparations"—Wicks

#### Philadelphia Police Raid Gastonia Conference; Say No More Meetings for Gastonia Victims

**BULLETIN.**  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 26.—Acting under the direct orders of Safety Director Lemuel Schofield, who has issued a ukase that there shall be no more Gastonia defense meetings to interfere with the plan of the prosecution to railroad 15 workers to the electric chair, police tonight raided and broke up the Philadelphia conference of 150 delegates from at least 75 working class organizations, unions and others.

The conference was meeting at Grand Fraternity Hall, 16th and Arch St., when police smashed in, seized all the records and made 45 arrests, among whom are Herbert Benjamin, Jennie Cooper, and Leo Lemley. The police stated they "had other jobs to do tonight," and seem to be making a concerted drive against the defense.

Up to a late hour tonight no charges had been placed, and the International Labor Defense will sue for habeas corpus tomorrow if none are made. Recent arrests of Gastonia meetings were accompanied by charges of state sedition and incitement to riot.

"The Gastonia strikers shall not die nor go to prison."

This cry literally shook the walls in Irving Plaza, New York, last night, where the working class of the metropolitan center was represented by one of the most militant assemblages of delegates who had ever met in any cause. They had come to the conference on Gastonia Defense and Relief Week, July 27 to August 3, under the auspices of the International Labor Defense and the Workers International Relief, to plan an intensive drive for the release of the Gastonia defendants, and the house to house canvass to raise defense funds.

Time and again the workers of Harlem, Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, and all sections of New York district, cheered the members of the National Textile Workers' Union who go on trial Monday at Gastonia, with the electric chair or long terms in prison threatened them by the textile bosses. The New York workers demanded the immediate release of the 23 strikers.

"Mass Strength Will Save."

"The mass strength of the American working class, as represented here," said Louis C. Engdahl, chairman of the conference, "will save the brave members of the National Textile Workers' Union and their sympathizers from the fate of Sacco-Vanzetti."

Engdahl pointed out that workers can't expect a fair trial in a capitalist court, the words being a contradiction in terms. Capitalist courts exist to convict workers, not to give them justice.

He emphasized the Bessemer City Southern Textile Workers' Conference as the institution of a fight in the South of militant workers against the socialists, and the right wing misleaders, as well as against the employers.

Wicks Shows War Danger. Other speakers were: H. M. Wicks, for the Communist Party; Karl Reeve, for the T. U. E. L.; Rose Baron, for the New York branches of the I. L. D., and for the Workers International Relief, Landy.

Wicks pointed out that the N. T. W. U., going into the rayon industry was in a position to interfere with the war makers, as rayon factories are able to manufacture war chemical without change of plants. For this purpose, the militant N. T. W. U. is particularly singled out for persecution by a ruling class rushing rapidly towards a world conflict.

Among the more than 100 organizations which sent delegates were: The Window Cleaners, Local 8; the Office Workers Union; Furriers Union (No. 1); Bakers Local No. 3, A. F. W.; Amalgamated Food Workers' Union (Continued on Page Two)

### PROTEST AT THE GASTONIA SOLIDARITY FESTIVAL TODAY AT PLEASANT BAY PARK, BRONX

Gastonia Defense and Relief Week, in New York, begins with a monster Solidarity Demonstration and Festival today, at Pleasant Bay Park, at which 50,000 workers will voice their protest against the Southern textile bosses' terror.

The Workers International Relief and the International Labor Defense have announced a splendid program at this festival in which speeches will be made by Louis Hyman, president of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union; Fred Biedenkapp, manager of the Independent Shoe Workers' Union; M. J. Olga, editor of the Freiheit;

William Weinstein, secretary of the Communist Party of the New York district; and Rebecca Grecht, of the Millinery Workers' Union, and J. Louis Engdahl.

Yascha Fishberg, famous violinist, will conduct an orchestra of 50 musicians, formerly of the New York Symphony Orchestra. There will be dancing until two a. m.

Fireworks, a sport carnival, a camp fire, motion pictures, open air dancing and many other features are scheduled for the great crowd that is expected. The orchestral program includes Russian and Lud-

milla and Kamariasky, both by Clinka; Aria Inflammatus, by Rossini, Dawning, by Cabman, (with the First Cornetist, Gluckstein as soloist); Strauss' Blue Danube; Caucasian Sketches by Ippolitoff-Ivanoff and Liszt's First Hungarian Rhapsody. You'll find your favorite piece among these. Of course, they'll sing the International.

This solidarity demonstration and festival takes place only two days before the opening of the trial of the Gastonia textile strikers and organizers, and will be the final New York rally. It introduces the most active phase of the campaign to save these 23 workers from

electrocution or prison sentences, the joint relief and defense drive, which will last a week.

The affair has been endorsed by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, the Independent Shoe Workers' Union, the Office Workers' Union, and the Labor Sports Union. The arrangement committee of the festival announced yesterday that Fifth Avenue buses will leave from the East 177th Street Subway Station and go direct to Pleasant Bay Park. This will save considerable time.



# Irigoyen Calls Out the Troops to Terrorize Strikers in Walkout in Argentine City

## THOUSANDS OUT IN HUGE ROSARIO GENERAL STRIKE

Walkout Spreading; Communists Lead

ROSARIO, July 26. — At 6 o'clock this morning the great general strike in Rosario, second largest city of Argentina, began. All industry was paralyzed when thousands of workers, answering the call of the Argentine Regional Federation of Labor, dropped work and declared their determination to stay out until their demands are granted.

The strike was called by vote of the labor assembly yesterday. Supported by the Communist Party of Argentina and with Communists playing a leading role in the strike, the workers are responding enthusiastically, and the walkout is expected to spread within a few days throughout the entire country. Aug. 1, International Red Day, is expected to mark a high point, with the Communist Party calling for great demonstrations against imperialism and for the defense of the Soviet Union on that day.

The general walkout was called following the refusal of the employers to grant the demands of the dock workers who have been on strike since July 1. The tramway workers went on strike yesterday.

At the order of President Irigoyen, four regiments of federal troops have been stationed here in an effort to break the strike and terrorize the workers. Irigoyen is enraged at the strikers' refusal to permit him or the Argentine Patriotic League, a semi-fascist organization, to intimidate them into yielding to the employers.

An ominous mood pervades the entire country, with the capitalists and their government lackeys frantic lest the general strike spread to other cities. The influence of the Communist Party among the workers is growing by leaps and bounds.

After every revolution marking a progressive phase in the class struggle, the purely representative character of the State power stands out in bolder and bolder relief.—Mars.

## "Peace" Phrases File in White House While Imperialists Prepare War



When U. S. President Hoover read rhetorical phrases from a document humorously styled the Kellogg-Briand "Peace" Pact before 41 envoys at the East Room of the White House he was listened to by such "passionate fighters" for world peace as Sir Esmé Howard, former President Coolidge, the zealous churchman in power during the slaughter of Nicaraguan workers and peasants by the marines; Frank Kellogg, co-author of the pact which world imperialists are ready to ditch at the first blast of the war bugles; Rudolph Leitner, German Charge D'Affaires, and, among the others shown here, Michael McWhite, minister of the Irish "Free" State, who got a few valuable tips on the art of subjugating 3,000,000 Irish workers in the interests of empire from his Downing St. bosses.

## RAILROAD THRU NEW CAP DEAL

T. U. E. L. Statement Exposes Treachery

The settlement just concluded with the cap bosses by the chiefs of the union following a brief "strike" was railroaded through at a meeting of the workers held yesterday at the headquarters, 133 Second Ave.

Although no actual report of the negotiations were made by the officials, it became clear in the course of the meeting that the union brokers had made a settlement with the bosses. The general secretary, Roberts, instead of giving a report of the deal with the employers launched into a vicious attack upon the statement of the Capmakers Section of the Trade Union Educational League which laid bare the most recent sell-out of the union bureaucrats. The obvious purpose of this attack was to cover up the officialdom's maneuvers with the bosses against the workers.

To Return Security. The meeting also revealed the fact that the officials have prom-

ised to return security to the bosses after three months. Just what this action means, the T. U. E. L. statement points out, the workers will learn when they return to the shop.

The statement follows:

Another Fake Strike.

"To the long record of betrayals and fake strikes of the right wing, another fake strike has been added. We must, therefore, take these things into our own hands, not to rely upon the officials, but, as we come back to the shop, we must organize a shop committee, we must elect a chairman who is not afraid to fight, and in that way enforce the union conditions in the shops which have been achieved by us through many years of struggle and sacrifice.

Speed-up Curse.

"We must, at the same time, remember that the speed-up system forced upon us by Zaritsky is the greatest curse upon us; that the speed-up system throwing hundreds of our brothers and sisters out of employment. We must also realize that the increased production is leading to war for new markets. That by submitting to the speed-up system, we are digging our own graves and will be sacrificed on the altar of the capitalist battlefields. We must, therefore, through shop committees, fight against the speed-

up system. We must also see to it that the bosses pay the 3 per cent to the unemployment fund regularly, so that we can at least partially take care of the unemployed. We must, at the same time, realize that as long as the unemployment fund will be controlled by these officials the workers will not get much out of it.

"We must demand the immediate election of rank and file committees to control the fund. And, above all, we must remember that the Zaritskys have not done a thing to organize the unorganized and that we will not be able to maintain union conditions unless we organize the thousands and thousands of unorganized cap and millinery workers throughout the country, and that, in order to accomplish this task, we must unite with the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and unitedly carry on the struggle for the maintenance of union conditions for the organization of the unorganized and for a struggle against the bosses for better working conditions."

CAPMAKERS' SECTION, TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE.

CHILDREN'S LIVES IN DANGER.

BOSTON, July 26. — Over 300 children were endangered today when a fire broke out in the projection room of the Imperial Theatre. Two operators were severely injured while fighting the flames.

## 200 DELEGATES PLAN GASTONIA DEFENSE DRIVE

Big Meeting in Irving Plaza; Speeds Drive

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ers; Independent Shoe Workers Union; Joint Board of the Needle Trades Industrial Union; All American Anti-Imperialist League; Communist Party District 2; The Working Women's Council; Ethiopian Progressive Society; many workers clubs, several sick benefit societies; many shop committees including those of the Metropolitan Dress Shop, the Charley Furriers' Shop; Colony Custom Co.; Proletos was represented, also the Scandinavian Workmen's Circle, and several branches of the Jewish Workmen's Circle. The International Labor Defense Upholsterers' Union No. 76 sent delegates, and there were many more. Credentials were reported as the meeting started, for 100 organizations, and 200 delegates, but more were coming.

Negro Delegates.

A large delegation of Negroes, who had heard of the program of the N. T. W. U. to unionize whites and blacks on equal terms, were present to mobilize the masses to save the lives of the Gastonia strikers. A Negro worker, William Lewis, was elected vice-chairman.

Many of the delegates arrived slightly late, having just come from their day's work in the needle trades, cafeterias, shoe, iron, and other industries that were represented.

Rose Baron, secretary of the New York section of the International Labor Defense, under whose auspices the conference was called, said the turn-out exceeded her best hopes.

A telegram of protest was sent to Max Gardner, governor of North Carolina, condemning the Gastonia terror.

Another telegram, which drew resounding cheers, was sent to the Textile Workers in jail and about

## Iron Workers Union Gained Base in Open Shops in Strike

A spirited meeting is anticipated when the architectural iron and bronze workers gather at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place, Tuesday night at 8 o'clock to make "first nominations" for officers of the union. This is the first large meeting since the ending of the strike which lasted over two months.

The meeting will hear a report on latest developments in the trade as well as in the union. While the union did not win all the demands for which the walkout was declared, significant gains were made by the organization. Many of the bosses were forced to increase wages, and the hours of work will be shortened from 48 to 44 hours in many of the shops as a result of the pressure of the strike.

What is most important, however, is the fact that the union gained a base in many of the open shops and strengthened its hold on many of the organized shops. At the same time the organization increased its membership from 1,200 at the beginning of the strike to 2,300 when the strike ended.

The strike was carried on militantly despite repeated injunctions against mass picketing, police brutality and arrests.

Progressives in the union point out that the solidarity and fighting spirit of the workers must be doubled at this time in an effort to build the organization in the face of the maneuvers of the "socialist" bureaucracy and the anti-union conspiracies of the bosses.

Baron repeated to the workers the aims of Defense Week. "We must gain one million signatures on the mass protest petition and we must gain 100,000 members for the I. L. D."

All the speakers reiterated the issues for which the strikers fought and for which they are being tried for murder. Those issues are: the right of workers to form into militant unions and fight for better conditions, and the right of workers to defend themselves, their families and property from the murderous onslaughts of boss-controlled police and thugs.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by the workers who demanded the immediate release of the 23 prisoners, and was sent to the governor of North Carolina.

Ford Speeds Up Slaves On Brazil Rubber Tract

PARA, Brazil, July 26.—Despite a shortage of labor, due to the refusal of Brazilian peasants and workers to submit to Ford's terms and the conditions of jungle exploitation, the American automobile millionaire has succeeded in planting 12,000 acres in rubber on his big Amazon concession.

## Rumania Liberals Quit Parliament; 2 Cliques Fight to Head Reaction

BUCHAREST, Rumania, July 26.—The liberal party issued a manifesto today announcing the withdrawal of its members from parliament and proclaiming a fight against the national peasants' party, a clique of rich peasants and petty bourgeois elements which, under the leadership of Julian Maniu, is traveling rapidly toward a semi-fascist dictatorship.

In 1924, Bratianu sidetracked the proletarian revolution by parcelling out a few of the largest Rumanian landed estates among the rich peasants and thus winning them over to his side. While the liberal party is backed by the national bankers, there is little to choose between the liberal reaction and the rich peasant reaction, both being sworn enemies to the workers and poor peasants.

The Gastonia Textile Workers' trial starts July 29! Twenty-three workers face electrocution or prison terms! Rally all forces to save them. Defense and Relief Week July 27—August 3! Sign the Protest Tolls! Rush funds to International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, New York.

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DON'T BE A SCAB!

All meetings will be called off that Night!

The proletcos in the Red Square

Will be as dead as a church in the USSR

Hundreds of militant Workers

Will tell the bosses to Go straight to hell as

They leave early in Order to be on time!

It will be a great Proletarian holiday.

From upper and lower Manhattan.

Bronx.

Brooklyn.

And Queens where grafters Make millions in sewer Pipes.

All will gather at The 42nd St. Pier

Where the S. S. Peter Stuyvesant will be to

Take the workers on A moonlight cruise along

the Hudson. Dancing to Vernon Andrade's Negro

Orchestra. Arranged by the Daily Worker.

Dear Sir: Know your labor co-

The N. Union ch the coal are now ganizatio both und —are dr force an new men

Are th te sit id rows an fight to ties from

Believe your org to perm mines, th League, I o eliminat unionis

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# What You Must Do to Save the

## Daily Worker

One month ago, June 21, The Daily Worker did not appear for lack of funds. This was the first time that this suspension occurred since the founding of The Daily Worker five and one-half years ago.

We resumed publication the next day. A few comrades and friends in New York pooled their resources to save the Daily, and give it a chance to appeal to the readers and loyal supporters.

The campaign for funds is now five weeks old, and yet the Daily is in the same precarious condition it has been in at the beginning. The money coming in is too slow to cover the deficit, and give the Daily a breathing spell.

Ten thousand dollars has been collected, when at least \$1,000 per day is needed to pull the Daily out of its present crisis.

Will the Daily get this money? The next few weeks will decide the fate of the Daily.

The readers will have to decide—

Shall the Daily live—or shall it suspend?

Shall the Daily suspend—with the danger of war looming in the immediate present?

Shall the Daily suspend—in the face of the attempt to railroad 15 workers in Gastonia to the electric chair?

Shall the Daily suspend—at a time when the workers are facing ever increasing attacks by the bosses, their police and gunmen, and their Right Wing Allies?

UPON YOU DEVOLVES THE ANSWER.

Publication of the paper means increasing sacrifices on the part of all members and sympathizers of the Party and Daily.

The minimum of one day's wage for members of the Party and substantial contribution at least equivalent to a day's wage must be forwarded immediately.

## READ THE SERIAL

# "I SAW IT MYSELF"

By HENRY BARBUSSE.—Author of 'Under Fire,' 'Chains,' and Other Great Novels.

It is a story of white terror and workers persecution that is full of harrowing details.

The Daily Worker is fortunate in being able to present this story to its readers for the first time.

This brilliant novel has been tabooed by the ruling class press the world over. In America it is hardly known.

# WILL THE DAILY SURVIVE?

SEND ALL YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS TO DAILY WORKER, 26-28 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.

- 1.—Read the Daily.
- 2.—Buy a copy for a friend or shopmate.
- 3.—Get a bundle for distribution.
- 4.—Insist that your standkeeper carries the Daily.
- 5.—Insist that he displays it.
- 6.—Buy a copy to start off the standkeeper's sales.
- 7.—Keep this up for a few weeks.

## SUSTAINING FUND

- 1.—Pledge yourself to send in contributions weekly or monthly.
- 2.—Send it the first of the month regularly.
- 3.—Get your union or organization to contribute regularly.
- 4.—Get a co-worker to do the same.



# Anti-Imperialist Congress Denounces Labor Party's Betrayal of the Indian Masses

## LABOR SPIES OFFER TO WRECK MINERS UNION

The stool-pigeon, industrial spy, provocateur activities of the Allied Manufacturers' League, have been directed against the successful drive of the militant National Miners' Union. The N.M.U. national headquarters has obtained a document which was sent out by the league to coal interests, offering its services to curtail the organization of the National Miners' Union. His letter was turned over to the M.U. by a labor research organization.

Created Yellow Dog  
The "Allied Manufacturers' League" the creation of A.R. (Yellow Dog) McDonald, whose chief bid to fame was his claim that he originated the yellow dog contract, which binds workers not to join a union.

Recent reports indicated McDonald and the Allied Manufacturers' League had gone out of business.

Kicked out of Kenosha  
McDonald was chased out of Kenosha, Wis., but was more successful in Indianapolis where he led a promising organization drive in the Hosiery Workers' Union in Real Silk Mills. He has been associated with "Major" C. E. Russell, rickbreaker and stool-pigeon. Apparently the "Major" is now in full force. The attack has now shifted on silk to the coal industry, and the N.M.U. is picked in an effort to take down a few employers. The letter sent to a large number of coal operators, signed by Russell follows:

Allied Manufacturers' League, Inc.  
420 Lexington Avenue,  
New York City  
Lexington 3545-44

Dear Sir:

Knowing that you are a progressive force in your organization, we are asking you to arrange a conference between your labor committee and a representative of the League.

The National Mine Workers' Union claim that over 60% of the coal miners in this country are now members of their organization. Membership drives—both undercover and in the open—are driving ahead with full force and are steadily adding new members.

Are the coal operators going to sit idly by while this sapping goes on, or do they intend to fight to protect their properties from this radical menace?

Believing that the members of your organization do not intend to permit the seizure of their mines, the Allied Manufacturers' League, Inc., offers them a way to eliminate the radicals or Communists from the coal industry. We have, through years of experience in combatting this menace, known the proper method of procedure to accomplish this result for your members. The League works with and through your legal advisors and does not employ undercover men or strikebreakers.

The League would appreciate the opportunity of placing this matter before your labor committee and will gladly send a representative for that purpose. This, of course, without obligation on the part of the committee. The League will deeply appreciate your efforts in arranging such a conference.

Yours very truly,  
Major C. E. Russell, Vice-Pres.  
C.E.R.C.

Local Unions, officers and field workers of the National Miners' Union have been informed of the attempt of the Allied Manufacturers' League to penetrate the mine regions, where in case they arrive, they may be sure of a hot reception.

## Communists Fight More Armaments in the Reichstag

BERLIN (By Mail).—The Communist proposal to reject the second amendment for armored cruiser "A" was rejected yesterday in the Reichstag with the votes of all bourgeois parties and of the four social democratic ministers.

Build shop committees and draw more militant members into the Communist Party.

## Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
ORGANIZED 1884—INCORPORATED 1899  
MAIN OFFICE: 9 Seventh Street (Cor. 3rd Ave.), New York, N. Y.  
TELEPHONE: ORCHARD 3448

Over 60,000 Members in 344 Branches  
Reserves on December 31, 1928: \$2,999,114.44  
Benefits paid since its existence:  
Death Benefit: \$4,149,001.77 Sick Benefit: \$10,125,939.86  
Total: \$14,274,941.63

Workers! Protect Your Families!  
In Case of Sickness, Accident or Death!

Death Benefit according to the age at the time of initiation in one of the classes:  
CLASS A: 40 cents per month—Death Benefit \$350 to \$1,000 at the age of 44.  
CLASS B: 60 cents per month—Death Benefit \$550 to \$2,000 at the age of 44.  
Parents may insure their children in case of death up to the age of 18. Death Benefit according to age \$20 to \$200.  
Sick Benefit paid from the first day of filing the doctor's certificate, \$5 and \$15, resp., per week, for the first forty weeks, half of the amount for another forty weeks.  
Sick Benefit for women: \$5 per week for the first forty weeks; \$4.50 each for another forty weeks.  
For further information apply at the Main Office, William Spahr, National Secretary, or to the Financial Secretaries of the Branches.

## Enlightenment Campaign on the Comintern Address to the Communist Party

THE Polbureau is desirous of securing the broadest possible Enlightenment Campaign on the Comintern Address to the Communist Party and the immediate Party tasks outlined therein. All Party members and particularly the comrades active in the workshops in the basic industries are invited to write their

opinions for the Party Press. Resolutions of Factory Nuclei also will be printed in this section. Send all material dealing with this campaign to Comrade Jack Stachel, care National office, Communist Party, 43 E. 125th St., New York City.

## CONTINUE ENDORSING LOVESTONE EXPULSION

That the disciplinary measures taken by the Central Committee of the Communist Party against Jay Lovestone and his agents inside the Party for their anti-Comintern stand express the will of the entire Party membership is proved by resolutions which continue to endorse the line of the Comintern Address and the organizational measures taken against those who resist it by the Party.

Resolutions which follow were passed unanimously or by overwhelming majorities of the Party and League units in New York and Detroit.

"Strengthen the work of the Party!" is the keynote of a resolution endorsing disciplinary action taken by the Central Committee against those who oppose the line of the Sixth World Congress in the American Party, passed by the Section Executive Committee and unit functionaries of District 2, New York, of the Party.

Because this unity is threatened by "the destructive activity" of Jay Lovestone and Comrades Gitlow, Wolfe and Miller, the expulsion of

"The Comintern was forced to take drastic and severe measures to uproot from our ranks both factionalism and the right danger which were rendering our Party impotent and unfit to cope with the huge struggles facing us," the resolution declares. "Its decisions do not constitute a victory for any group but restore Party democracy and the full right of the Party to discuss freely all problems within the bounds of Communist discipline," it adds.

"The functional meeting of Section 3 calls upon all comrades of all groups and factions to renounce their former groupings and to abolish caucuses so that a real healing and bolshevization may be accomplished. It endorses the expulsion of Jay Lovestone from the Communist Party of the U. S. A. and condemns the splitting tactics of Comrades Gitlow, Wolfe and Miller, Lovestone and the organizational measures taken against those who support his platform as endorsed in the resolution.

"We endorse the statement of the N. E. C. on the suspension of Rubenstein and Silvas which correctly condemns the anti-Comintern statement of Comrades Rubenstein, Silvas, Welsh and Lurye. (Vote 194 for—9 against—1 abstention.)

Another motion demanding the suspension of Comrades Welsh and Lurye from the National Bureau of the League because of their anti-

## New York C. Y. L. Fights for Comintern Line

The determination of the New York District of the Communist Youth League to carry out the line of the Communist International and the Communist Youth International is expressed in a resolution endorsing the expulsion of Jay Lovestone and other disciplinary measures taken against his supporters.

"We endorse the line of the Comintern and the Communist Youth International and the actions of the Central Committee, National Executive Committee and the District Executive Committee in carrying it out, including the expulsion of Lovestone and removals of Gordon and Yablon and the suspension of Silvas and Rubenstein from the National Bureau of the League.

"We endorse the statement of the N. E. C. on the suspension of Rubenstein and Silvas which correctly condemns the anti-Comintern statement of Comrades Rubenstein, Silvas, Welsh and Lurye. (Vote 194 for—9 against—1 abstention.)

Another motion demanding the suspension of Comrades Welsh and Lurye from the National Bureau of the League because of their anti-

## Comintern activities was carried by a huge majority.

"District 2 has shown that it will not tolerate any opposition to the line and decisions of the Central Committee," the resolution adds: "The splendid mobilization and militancy of the League in the demonstrations prove to the opposition that the League can go forward and that the sharp, bitter attacks as found in the statements of Rubenstein, Welsh, Lurye and Silvas are factional maneuvers intended to demoralize the League and win it over to their own line of internal degeneration and right wing pusillanimous opportunism.

"The League membership of District 2 calls upon the militant working class youth to rally to the defense of the Soviet Union and demands the firmest discipline from every League member. To the masses for a mass Communist League!"

Detroit Polcom Condemns Lovestone  
A call for the entire Party membership to mobilize against the splitting tactics of Jay Lovestone and his agents inside the Party is voiced in the resolution, endorsing Lovestone's expulsion, adopted unanimously by the Detroit Polcom.

## MINERS BATTLE WATER COMPANY

Drive Off Men Trying to Stop Water

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., July 25.—The Scranton-Springbrook Water Co. attempted today to shut off service to poverty-stricken, unemployed miners in this district and promptly ran into all kinds of opposition.

Some miners stood guard to prevent workers cutting off water. Rising temperatures added to the health of workers who have been unable to pay their water bills, because of financial straits, or who have refused to pay the increased rates, put into effect several months ago. Protests against the higher water rates now are before the Public Service Commission.

John Nobel, treasurer of the municipal water ownership league of the Wyoming valley, armed himself with a baseball bat and stood guard over his home today, waiting for officials of the company to fulfill their threat to turn off his water supply.

Where valves were screwed shut by the workmen, consumers turned them on again as soon as the workmen left.

## Hamburg Police Fire On Red Front Troops

BERLIN (By Mail).—On Sunday the police arrested workers in Hamburg whom they caught pasting up posters of the illegal Red Front Fighters League. The workers tore themselves away from their captors and fled, whereupon the police immediately drew their pistols and commenced to fire at the workers. The noise of the shots drew a large crowd to the scene which took a threatening attitude towards the police and finally released one worker who had been arrested: Four workers were wounded by police bullets and two policemen were mauled by the crowd.

## German Socialist Minister Calls for Fascist Gov't

BERLIN (By Mail).—In a demonstration of the Republican People's League, in Frankfurt am Main, the Prussian minister of the interior, Graessner, a social democrat, made a speech following the example of Wells and Severing, expressing approval of a social fascist dictatorship.

## Registration Open For Public Speaking Workers School Class

The Workers' School announces the organization of a class for public speakers every Thursday night between 7 and 9 o'clock. The instructor will be Comrade Grecht. The course will be to train Party comrades on the basis of the specific issues involved in the Party campaign. The course will last for six weeks beginning Thursday, August 8. All comrades wishing to register will please do so at the office of the Workers' School immediately. The fee for the entire course will be \$1.00. It is urged that all units assign at least one or two comrades to take this course and expenses for which should be covered by the units themselves.

## Fascists Jail 1,000 In New Outburst of Terror in Yugoslavia

VIENNA (By Mail).—According to a report from Zagreb, the military fascist regime of General Vukovitch is continuing its campaign against all revolutionaries and in particular against the Communists. Recently almost a thousand arrests have been made, including 650 in the province of Zagreb alone.

Numerous "corpses of persons unknown" have been found in various parts of the country. According to the authorities it is not possible to discover the identities.

In most cases the relatives of the arrested are not given any information by the police, and they know little or nothing about the fate of their breadwinners.

## Montreal Tailors Issue Leaflets for Red Day

MONTREAL, Que., July 26.—Several thousand leaflets in English, French and Yiddish have been printed in readiness for International Red Day for the Defense of the Soviet Union on August First here.

Plans for International Red Day were adopted by committees elected at an International Red Day Conference at the Canadian Labor Circle Hall, Rachel St. E. A temporary Executive committee agreed on three indoor mass meetings and shop gate meetings throughout the city.

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## Long Sentences of Annamite Workers By French Officials

PARIS (By Mail).—The exceptional Court in Hanoi has sentenced a number of Annamites to severe punishments. The accused were charged in connection with the assassination of Bazin, the Director of the Office for the Compulsory recruiting of Annamite workers, by a young Annamite student. 83 accused were sentenced to a total of 155 years of imprisonment. This trial must be regarded as one of the many efforts made by the French to crush the growing discontent of the population of Annam by terror.

## BANKS MERGE AFTER CRASH TALLAHASSEE, Fla., July 26.—

Three St. Augustine banks were consolidated today after the failure of the First National Bank, the fourth and largest institution in the city.

The First National failed to open for business yesterday after excessive withdrawals. It was announced. The Phifer State Bank of Gainesville has also closed its doors.

DETROIT (By Mail).—Organized sign writers, locked out here April 1 by the Carlson Sign Co., have won their strike, getting a five day week and \$1.20 a day increase.



TOURS to  
**Soviet Russia**  
VIA LONDON—KIEL CANAL—HELSINGFORS AND  
10 DAYS IN LENINGRAD and MOSCOW  
TOURS FROM **\$385.** Sailings Every Month  
NEXT SAILING — AQUITANIA — AUG. 21  
Visas Guaranteed—Permitting visits to any part of the U.S.S.R.  
INQUIRE:  
**WORLD TOURISTS, INC.**  
175 FIFTH AVENUE (Flatiron Bldg.) NEW YORK, N. Y.  
Telephone: ALGONQUIN 6658

SPEND YOUR VACATION IN

## CAMP NITGEDAIGET

THE FIRST WORKINGCLASS CAMP — ENTIRELY REBUILT  
175 New Bungalows -- Electric Light

Educational Activities Under the Direction of JACOB SHAEFFER  
Director of Dramatics JACOB MASTEL  
Director of Sports, Athletics and Dancing EDITH SEGAL

THIS WILL BE THE BIGGEST OF ALL SEASONS

DIRECTIONS: Take the Hudson River Day Line Boat—twice daily—75 cents. Take car direct to Camp—20 cents.

## CAMP NITGEDAIGET

BEACON, N. Y.  
Telephone Beacon 731 New York Telephone Esterbrook 1400

## HOUSE TO HOUSE DEFENSE DRIVE FOR GASTONIA

### N. Bedford Mill Hands to Denounce Murders

(Continued from Page One)  
them of the brutal bosses' program of rationalization and wage-cut in preparation for the imperialist war against Soviet Russia.

"Tell them that the wage-cut and speed-up is striking everywhere — as is proved by Gastonia, Elizabeth, New Orleans, Detroit, New York and many other industrial sections. It is hitting your shop even now.

"Go into the shops! Go from door to door! Tell the workers 15 brave fighters for the entire working class are in the shadow of the electric chair. Tell them that unless there is immediate mass working class protest the bosses will railroad them to the chair as they did Sacco and Vanzetti two years ago."

### Women Organizers Meet.

The delegates to the conference of women's organizational departments of the Independent Shoe Workers Union, assembled in New York July 23, passed a resolution calling upon every worker to "join in the relief and defense work for the Gastonia textile strikers, and to become members of the Workers International Relief and International Labor Defense, so that our fellow workers shall be fully protected."

New Bedford Workers Protest  
NEW BEDFORD, July 27.—Ten thousand New Bedford workers will fill the Bristol arena in this city next Thursday evening in a great protest demonstration demanding the release of Fred E. Beal and 22 other framed-up textile workers in Gastonia.

This mass protest demonstration is being arranged under the joint auspices of the local International Labor Defense and the National Textile Workers Union, New Bedford local.

The workers of New Bedford remember Beal as one of the leaders of the great strike of textile workers here last year.

Many labor and fraternal organizations have sent their delegates to the committee in charge of the meeting.

Five hundred delegates from many unions, Workmen's Circle branches, Communist Party units and labor fraternal organizations met in the

## Force Foreign-born Workers Out in N. J. State Departments

TRENTON, N. J., July 26.—State-employed foreign-born workers will be forced on the streets when the Civil Service Commission begins to Americanize its departments 100 per cent. under terms of a New Jersey law to be enforced on August 1.

More than 300 are affected by the law, which prohibits their employment on public work. However, the Commission, hit by the discharge of many of the foreign-born engaged in technical work for which it is difficult to obtain help, is prepared to exploit certain employees till sufficiently qualified American citizens arrive to force them off the job.

City Conference against Imperialist War Thursday, in New York, and found time in their preparations to resist the attack on the Soviet Union for a strong resolution to continue the fight for the unconditional release of the Gastonia prisoners. All pledged to fight unceasingly to save them from the frame-up.

### Deportation Cases.

Rade Radikovich, of Arizona, whose deportation to fascist Yugoslavia has been postponed through the work of the International Labor Defense, is one of a number of victims of a series of minor "Red raids" now raging in the west.

Radikovich was the first of the victims to be taken in custody by the Federal authorities. Judge William V. Bondy has stayed Radikovich's deportation until the Federal government can institute new proceedings.

Radikovich is now in the hospital at Ellis Island, where he is suffering from tuberculosis. He was defended by Isaac Shorr, attorney for the I. L. D.

Six other cases in the West in which deportation impends, include those of Zimmerman, a high school boy, and Zusan Fierstein, a member of the Communist Party.

Fierstein admitted his membership in the Party at a hearing before the immigration inspector at Los Angeles. In the Zimmerman case deportation has been ordered for membership in the Communist Party, but the government has agreed to delay deportation until a decision is rendered in the Fierstein case.

### METAL STRIKE SOLD OUT.

VIENNA (By Mail).—It is reported from Steyr that the leaders of the metal workers trade union have settled the conflict there by negotiating with the directors and that the fascists in question have been reinstated in another department. The indignation of the workers at this defeat is very great.

## DISCUSS INDIA AT FRANKFORT MEET

### Anti-Imperialists Hit Labor Party

(Wireless by Imprecors.)

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, July 26.—At the evening session of the Congress of the League Against Imperialism on Tuesday Dutt reported on the Indian question on behalf of the Workers Welfare League. "India is the League's main problem," he said. "Both persecution and resistance increase in India. The great class differentiation progresses. The labor party follows a policy of betrayal in India and the labor government has increased persecution. India is a hotbed for new wars; it will be used as a base for war operations against the Soviet Union. The Meerut trial shows the intensification of the class war. The nationalist struggle is changing to a struggle against the workers, the leaders of the workers receiving long prison terms, and heavy fines.

### Imperialists Fear League.

"The labor party is compromised in the eyes of the Indian workers, but there is a danger that the English workers support it. Gupta represents anti-imperialist forces, but the Indian National Congress contains enemies of the mass movement. The acceptance of the Nehru report means the sacrifice of the demand of independence and satisfaction with the position of a dominion.

"It is a good testimonial for the League that the British imperialists fear it and persecute it. The League must become a great international anti-imperialist force. The greatest foe of the oppressed is their isolation from other revolutionary movements. It is imperative that irresolute elements should be eliminated."

This closed the evening session on Tuesday.

### Debate on Dutt's Report.

The session on Wednesday was opened by addresses from Partemera and Pappa of Greece in behalf of the Balkan Federation. The debate on Dutt's report was participated in by delegates from Egypt, Persia, San Francisco, Haiti, China, Indonesia, the London Department of the Indian National Congress and the British Section of the League.

Dutt, in his reply, said that the debate showed a need to overcome India's isolation and condemned the compromising attitude of the Indian National Congress towards imperialism.

# Solidarity Festival

# TODAY!

(From Noon Until Two in the Morning)

## PLEASANT BAY PARK, THE BRONX

Fifth Avenue Buses will go direct to the Park from East 177th St. Subway Station

Admission Fifty Cents

50,000 Workers Will Demonstrate with the 15 Workers Who Go on Trial in Gastonia Monday

Speakers:

LOUIS HYMAN  
M. J. OLGIN

WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE  
FRED BEIDENKAPP  
and REBECCA GRECHT

Symphony Orchestra of Fifty Men  
Formerly of the N. Y. Symphony Orchestra  
YASCHA FISHBERG, Conductor  
Motion Pictures—Open-Air Dancing  
Fireworks, Campfire—Other Features

Auspices: Local New York, Workers International Relief  
N. Y. District, International Labor Defense



# Mill Strikers, Facing Electrocution at Mill Bosses' Hands, Tell of Lives of Struggle

## FRED BEAL, VETERAN OF MANY BIG LABOR STRUGGLES; MADE A REBEL BY EARLY SLAVERY IN N. E. MILLS

Was in Great Lawrence Strike of Mill Workers; Fought Labor Misleaders of U. T. W.

(Continued from Page One) chimes, 216 bobbins to a machine, half of which doffed from 20 to 30 minutes. In my "rest" periods, I had to help the yarn boy take the filled bobbins from the frames. The work was continually changed and I had to run back and forth to the shed for new gears. My weekly wage was \$4.48 for 56 hours a week. Often the belts which run on pulleys all across the room would break and fly off and hit some one. I was hit one day and knocked unconscious with a flying belt. The boss would not let me go home and after throwing water on me, forced me back to work.

**A Boy Who Rebelled.** One day, another boy the same age as myself, rebelled against the boss who was kicking us and every one else around (those days before the 1912 great Lawrence strike, the bosses in the mills used to kick the workers and pull their hair, and we hid under a machine not in use and piled boxes around the bottom and stayed there for hours before he found us. When we were found he pulled us out by the hair and kicked us all about the room. We both "jacked" up the job at noon and found work again the same day in the Ayer mill of the American Woolen Co. I stayed a while and went to work in the Pacific mills. This was the latter part of 1911.

**In Lawrence, 1911.** Several times I heard I. W. W. speakers speaking on a "soap box" outside of the mill. I was greatly interested in what they said and read every leaflet they put out. One day when the whistle blew at ten minutes to one the speaker said "There go the bells calling the slaves to work." This made an impression on me that day. In Jan., 1912, the Massachusetts legislature passed a law reducing the hours from 56 to 54.

A petition was drawn up by the workers in the mill to present to the boss, stating that a strike would be called if wages were cut as a result of the lessened hours. Most of the workers in my room were either Italian or French-Canadian. I put my name at the head of the petition. The overseer came around to me trying to persuade me to take my name off the list, threatening me with the "blacklist" in all mills for life. I did not take it off. The strike came about and I was one of the first ones out and stayed out for the duration of the strike. I did not take any part in this strike except to attend mass meetings held on the Lawrence common. I heard Big Bill Haywood. He impressed me on the spot. I heard Gurley Flynn, Etter and others. I joined the thousands that picketed around the mills. The militia that drove the strikers back made me furious. I never had any anti-foreign feeling.

**Drafted in the Army.** After the strike was over, I went back to work in the Ayer mill. I worked in several other mills in Lawrence, among them the Wood Worsted mill, Arlington mill and Everett mills. I took in some socialist party meetings from time to time and subscribed to the New York Call. In September, 1918, I was drafted in the army. I was sent to Camp Devens. Most of those around me were unwilling soldiers. However, no one dared to kick. I was kept in camp after the war was over to help discharge the returning soldiers. They were the sorriest bunch I ever have seen. All of them were of the opinion they would never go again.

**A Soldier Who Picketed.** Another strike broke out in Lawrence at this time (1919). I took deep interest in this strike. Samuel Bramhall and Joseph Salerno and Rotz were the outstanding leaders in this strike. Once I went A. W. O. L. from the camp and picketed in my uniform. There were many returned soldiers in line.

**In the 1922 Strike.** After I was discharged from the army, I went to work in the Pacific print works. A twenty per cent wage cut was put into effect in many of the mills in Lawrence and surrounding cities in 1922. The Lawrence strike was carried on under the banner of the One Big Union, which I joined. I also joined the Socialist Party at this time. Ben Legere and Bert Emsley, Sam Bramhall were the principal leaders of this strike. I did picket duty every day. After the strike was over I became a member of the executive board, continuing working in the Pacific print works. About this time I became secretary of the Lawrence branch of the Socialist Party. I collected dues and got new members while at work. The One Big Union held street corner meetings where I was either a speaker or a chairman.

**Expose the Fakers.** The One Big Union issued a weekly paper called "Lawrence Labor," tabloid size, which was pretty widely circulated in New England. The fakery of the United Tex-

tile Workers officials in Lawrence had been completely exposed at this time. In 1925 I took one of the leading parts in the Dover, New Hampshire strike. Bert Emsley was the leading figure. The strike in Dover was over the increase of loomage. I was arrested in this strike along with Bert Emsley. The strikers picketed the jail which was under the City Hall, to get us out. At least 5,000 people were on the outside. The next day they brought in machine guns.

We held mass meetings every day and on Sunday we held it in the best theatre in town, called the Strand Theatre. A Mrs. Dolan was the manager of this theatre and she gave it to us free of charge. She was a fine, pleasant woman with a great lot of courage and love for the textile workers whom she knew were greatly exploited. The Chamber of Commerce, also some of the preachers, U. T. W. officials and the police were constantly after her to stop us from meeting there. She stood against them but finally the police one Sunday lined up in front of the door and refused to let anyone in. While we had the use of the theatre, many different speakers addressed the workers and people of the town and surrounding sections. One Sunday was turned over to the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense with Mrs. Glendower Evans as the speaker.

After the Dover strike I continued my activity in the One Big Union and the Socialist Party. I also helped the Workers (Communist) Party put on entertainments and other benefits they ran for the working-class. I helped them put on "The Fifth Year," dressing up in Russian costume with Russian boys and girls and riding down the street in a carriage to advertise the picture which turned out to be a great success, turning away a thousand people.

In 1924 the Socialist Party endorsed La Follette for President and Wheeler for Vice-President. At this time, Albert Weisbord was sectional secretary of the Young People's Socialist League and New England Secretary of the Socialist Party. All the unions (A. F. of L. and American Federation of Textile Operatives) backed La Follette. However, it was the Socialist Party local in Lawrence that did most of the work in this campaign for that city, issuing a weekly paper called "The Essex County News and Workers Advocate." The One Big Union did not endorse La Follette because it did not believe in parliamentary political action. Thomas Nickleson was the principal speaker for the Lawrence branch of the S. P. He was an advocate of right wing socialism and put a great lot of time and money he had to the cause.

**Leaves Socialist Party.** After the campaign was over, I left the Socialist Party because I thought it did not represent the best interests of the working class. Too many lawyers, doctors and business men were in control. At about this time became secretary of the One Big Union. Bert Emsley went back to a college teaching and Ben Legere to California to produce plays. I took part in many minor strikes around this section. I then formed in 1925 the Lawrence United Front Committee. The purpose of this Committee was to bring together all the unions then existing in the textile field. The American Federation of Textile Operatives, One Big Union, many textile clubs and Mill Committees joined in this. The committees were spread in many sections of the north. Albert Weisbord organized the Passaic United Front Committee (1926). Here the longest and one of the most important textile strikes took place. The strike lasted over a year. I worked in the Lawrence and New England section raising funds for the strikers and organizing the workers. With me at this time were William Murdoch, George Siskind, Anthony Rumula and Ella Reeves Bloor, better known by the workers as "Mother Bloor," a grand young woman of 65 years. Mother Bloor is known and loved by the workers from coast to coast. She is now working actively for the defense of the Gastonia framed-up victims.

Later, the United Front Committee went into the Textile Mills Committee (T. M. C.). This organization led the big New Bedford strike in 1926. William Murdoch and I were the leaders of this strike, the

### Millowners Are Fighting to Get Them



Left to right, J. R. Pitman, a Gastonia mill worker, Walter Long, Gastonia mill worker, and Clarence Miller, organizer for the National Textile Workers' Union, whom the Gastonia mill bosses, thru the courts which they control, will attempt to railroad on trumped up charges of assault with attempt to kill.

first one that I ever led on a big scale. I learned a great many lessons in this strike. The strike was caused through a 10 per cent wage cut. The 26 fine cotton mills were all out. At the start of the strike the American Federation of Textile Operatives (A. F. of T. O.) had the larger membership, the U. T. W. having from two to three hundred according to reliable reports. These unions would only make an effort to organize the skilled, the great mass of unskilled left to the mercy of the bosses. The T. M. C. organized these great masses and many of the skilled. A great many members of the old unions also belonged to the T. M. C. and this prevented their leaders from selling the strike for many months at least. The strike lasted six months. I was arrested about seven times for leading the picket line. I spent one month in jail along with Murdoch during the strike for my picketing. At one time over two hundred strikers were arrested on the picket line at one time and lodged in the city police station all together. When we were arrested, we were piled in huge moving trucks. I was leading the line this day along with "Big Mike."

The latter part of the strike found the textile workers everywhere looking for a national textile union, one that would embrace the militant spirit of the One Big Union, T. M. C. and past progressive and radical unions and avoid past mistakes. In September, 1925, the National Textile Workers Union was born. Delegates from all sections of the country—with the exception of the South—were there. It was the greatest textile conference. Albert Weisbord was elected secretary-treasurer and James P. Reid, president. The decision of the Executive Committee was that I go South and organize the many thousands of terribly exploited textile workers. South I went. My district is No. 9, taking in all the Southern territory. I started my organization work in Charlotte last December (1928). I worked in a quiet way and learned to understand the Southern workers, who differ very little from their Northern brothers. I organized a local in the Manville-Jencks (Loray) mill. The first secretary of the local was Will Truett and the members met in his father-in-law's house. It was a night worker. The bosses found out what he was doing and discharged him. I was at Elizabeth, Tenn., at the time. He wired me that the bosses were going to fire all the union members and to come at once. We held meetings for both day and night workers in his home and it was decided to hold a mass meeting on a vacant lot. This meeting was held the last Saturday of May. Great numbers of the workers joined the union and Will Truett was working overtime signing up the new members. The local voted to strike the following Monday if any more members were fired for belonging to the union. Preparations were made. The union office was opened up on Franklin avenue in Loray.

The following Monday, April 1, they began firing the union members.

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MUSIC by OSCAR SCHWARTZ, Jr.  
Gates open at 1 P. M. Free Ice Cream for Children  
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## HARRISON, ONE OF 15 VICTIMS, PASSAIC VETERAN

Tells of His Life of Poverty.

By JOSEPH HARRISON

I was born June 19, 1905 in New York's East Side about half a mile from the birthplace of Al Smith. My parents moved to Passaic when I was four years old. I entered Passaic's public school and after graduating from grammar school entered high school, but due to the inability of my parents to support me, I was compelled to leave before I had completed my first year.

My first job was in the Waldrich Bleachery, Delaware, N. J. I was painting in the Kiers and on the boxes and earned a wage of \$9.60 per week. This was during my summer vacation. I was 14 years old at the time. The following vacation I went to work in the Passaic Metalware. I was a helper around the machines. I caught my finger in a machine called the bodymaker and lost a joint and a half. I left their employ before my finger healed to attend high school. In mid-winter I decided to quit school and went to work as a cardman in the Passaic Cotton Mills. I worked here until this mill moved South.

I then worked in several dye-houses and when the Passaic strike broke out in 1929 I was working in The United Piece Dye Works in Lodi, N. J. Our mill was one of those that took part in that strike. I was a member of the strike committee and learned to speak at mass meetings. During the course of the strike I was arrested several times for picketing. Following the strike I was blacklisted by several of the mills but I managed to find employment in several of the mills during the busy seasons.

During the summer of 1927 I went to New Bedford where thousands of textile workers were striking against a wage cut and offered to assist them during the strike. I remained in New Bedford until the strike was settled. I went back to Passaic and worked in several mills during the winter and spring seasons. I became interested in the struggle of the Southern textile workers under the leadership of the N. T. W. U. and finally decided to hitch-hike south so that I could study the southern situation and get first-hand information. I arrived during the last week of May and was asked to remain as an organizer and was preparing to leave Gastonia to go to my post when the raid was made upon the tent colony. During the fight, I was wounded.

### Malterhorn Film At Little Carnegie

"The Fight for Matterhorn," a new German film actually produced on the famous Alpine peak, will be the chief attraction at the Little Carnegie Playhouse beginning this Saturday. Dr. Arnold Franck, who directed the Ufa film, "Peaks of Destiny," supervised the making of this film.

The story of this film is based on the successful effort to reach the peak of the Matterhorn. Peter Voss plays the role of Edward Whymper, the first man to conquer this mountain. Clifford McLaglen, brother of Victor McLaglen, is starred with Voss. Marcella Albani plays the female lead.

### JUST OFF THE PRESS July Issue

## The Communist

A Magazine of the Theory and Practice of Marxism-Leninism

THE REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR

THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION—AN AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY TRADITION

RIGHT TENDENCIES AT THE TRADE UNION UNITY CONGRESS

GASTONIA—THE CENTER OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE IN THE "NEW SOUTH"

THE YOUNG PLAN

The Reparations Conference and the War Danger

The New Reparations Plan, by G. P.

FURTHER NOTES ON THE NEGRO QUESTION IN THE SOUTHERN TEXTILE STRIKES

CAPITALISM AND AGRICULTURE IN AMERICA

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## Ten Years of Soviet Medicine in New Picture by Poselsky

Yascha Fishberg

TWO new pictures by Poselsky are on the way to be released here: "The Struggle for Health" and "Spartakiade." Poselsky has already made a name for himself at the Hague Exhibition with his "Problems of Diet." He has been working in the film industry since 1915, and since 1922 has devoted himself almost exclusively to educational films.

"The Struggle for Health" (Ten Years of Soviet Medicine) is an attempt to show on the screen the essence of the work of Soviet medical science, its fundamental aims and purposes. The chief of these is the establishment of a prophylactical department with control over daily life and industry. The picture centers round this. A great part of it is devoted to showing the work of the latest medical discoveries, unknown to tsarist Russia, and first and foremost the prophylactical departments. The work of the Soviet medical scientist and doctor—closely bound up with industry and the life of the worker—is shown to the audience.

Care in the Soviet Industry.

The first part shows the work of the doctor in industry, his control over the life of the worker, the methods of defining professional diseases and their elimination. Among other things is seen the only institute for the study of professional diseases and their prevention, the Obuch Institute. Among the departments for the prevention of professional diseases, the most interesting are the night sanatoriums in which workers sent by doctors spend their leisure time.

The second part of the picture demonstrates prophylactic work against the social diseases—tuberculosis and venereal diseases. The consultation for pregnant women and mothers, lying in hospitals, creches and nursery-schools, under the control of doctor-scientists, are vividly illustrated. Of special interest are the pictures showing the teaching of the ABC of hygiene in the schools.

**Physical Culture Encouraged.** "Spartakiade" is not without internal connections with the first picture. Physical culture, regarded by Soviet medicine as one of the most important prophylactical means, has developed in our country with extraordinary rapidity. There are now over three-and-a-half million members of physical-culture circles. The Spartakiade held last summer was a sort of review of these forces.

Sport, which has such a professional character in many countries is regarded in the Soviet Union as relaxation for the workers. Thirty-six nationalities were represented in the Spartakiade, in which there were six thousand participants. The task before the producer was to illustrate the class character of the Spartakiade, and to show our achievements in physical culture.

**TORTURE FASCIST FOES.** BELGRADE (By Mail).—It is reported from Zagreb, that the arrested Dr. Loevy and his companions are being dreadfully tortured in prison, that their screams can be heard from the neighboring streets.

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## COMMUNISM IS WELCOMED BY SOUTH'S SLAVES

Party Leads Toilers, Says Knight

By RUSSELL D. KNIGHT  
(One of 15 prisoners charged with murder in Gastonia jail.)

At last the long oppressed textile slaves of the South have awakened to the realization of what Communism means. For years they have been carefully taught by the bosses that Communism was a bugaboo something to be avoided as the would a plague, because of its "destructive" qualities. In all of the attacks on the Communist Party the bosses have never given the working masses of the South an intelligent definition of Communism, and the people who have been forced to the factories at a very early age and have been deprived of the schooling that they were entitled to haven't had the opportunity to learn it.

But now, things have taken a different aspect. The workers now have learned that Communism means the struggle for the interests of the workers, and it is only thru the combined efforts of the workers that they can ever hope to achieve emancipation. In the Gastonia strike, the bosses flooded the country with leaflets of all sorts, condemning the union and trying to break up its activities by slurring the Communist Party, and lying about Russia.

These strikers had become wise to this method of the mill owners, and were determined that the bosses should not put an end to their struggle for better conditions by such high-handed methods as handing out a pack of lies to them. In Communism meant the minority these leaflets would never have been distributed because the bosses realize that they themselves are the minority, and once the workers realized this fact in its true light they would not cease struggling until they had won their strike. And these workers have at last learned this secret that has been so closely guarded by the bosses and they are putting up a real militant fight and they know that their struggle is adding another step toward their victory as well as helping to make the Communist Party a real success in America.

### "In Old Siberia" Will Continue at Cameo

"In Old Siberia," the latest Amkino release now in its second week at the Cameo Theatre is the work of J. U. Reisman, Soviet Russia's prominent young film director.

He has very intelligently and aptly made use of a number of methods evolved in Soviet cinematography by the brilliant group of experimenters. The film testifies to the director's artistic tact, his sensitiveness to subtle values and his search of new means of eloquent screen expression. The carlist penal system known as Katorga is depicted with powerful eloquence in "In Old Siberia." It takes the spectator into the Siberian hard-labor prisons under the Czars and shows the brutality, the inhumanity the torture and anguish that fell to the lot of the political prisoners, the enemies of Czarism and the heroic champions of freedom.

The all Russian cast contribute gripping portrayals, they include V. Popoff as Chief Overseer, Chernyak; P. Tomm as the warden of the political prisoners; V. Taskin, as Ostroboyle, the new warden; and B. Lifanoff as one of the political prisoners.

## AMUSEMENTS

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"Powerful suspense climax and acting"—Tribune  
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## TEXTILE HANDS TEAR UP U. T. W. FAKERS CHARTER

To Join N.T.W.U.; for  
New Union Center

(Continued from Page One)

clares that it will be the task of the Second Metropolitan Area Conference to mobilize broad masses for the struggle against the imperialist war preparations, in defense of the Soviet Union, to defend the Gastonia frame-up victims, to organize the unorganized, to fight against the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, social-democrats, and the Muste group misleaders of labor.

"We are now entering a period of sharpened struggles," the call says.

War Imminent.

"It must be understood by every worker that the offensive of the bosses against the workers is also a phase for the preparations for new capitalist wars—against the workers and farmers of Soviet Russia, and also between the capitalist powers themselves, especially between the United States financial interests and British financial interests. In fighting against the attacks of the bosses on the living standards—the wages, hours and conditions of the workers, every worker must also consciously link this up with the struggle against the present preparations of the bosses for new imperialist wars. The international solidarity of the workers is necessary; international trade union unity must be our aim."

The basis of delegations are as follows:

From local unions.—One delegate and one additional delegate for every 100 members.

From local groups of T.U.E.L.—

One delegate for each 25 members.

From shop committees in organized and unorganized shops.—One delegate each.

From Joint Boards.—Four delegates.

DRESS RALLY ON

TUESDAY NIGHT

Fight to Free Jailed

Needle Workers

(Continued from Page One)

plans for the organization campaign.

The meeting will be expected to consider these plans and decide on the methods to be adopted in order to achieve the maximum of results.

Leaders of the Industrial Union will speak, it is announced.

Thousands of leaflets are now being distributed in the garment district calling attention to the need for defense funds to fight the cases of nine members of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union sentenced to long terms of imprisonment as a result of the Schlesinger-McGrady clique.

In every one of these cases, it is pointed out, Markowitz, the lawyer of the International Ladies Garment Workers, the company union of the manufacturers, appeared in court using his influence to frame up these workers and urge that they get the severest sentence.

Long Sentences.

The workers sentenced, three of whom are now serving long terms in Sing Sing prison are the following: Sam Kurland, 5 years; Leo Franklin, from two and a half to five years; Morris Malkin, from two and a half to five years; Philip Cagner, 14 months; Sam Goldman, six months; William Karpousas, 2 months; Mike Kavalis, 2 months; Max Denker, 30 days, and Albina Parrina, 20 days.

Funds are vital, it is pointed out, not only for defense and release, but for the maintenance of their families and also for the families of those maimed by gangsters in the hire of the company union.

WATERS' CHIEFS

FINALLY OUSTED

Lehman, Aides Took

Graft From Bosses

(Continued from Page One)

gratefully showed him the way out the back door, carrying under his arm a bulky package containing two roasted chickens.

Threaten Court Action.

That Edward Flore, president of the Restaurant and Hotel Employees International Alliance, A. F. of L., to which Local 1 is affiliated, will come to the assistance of Lehman is expected locally, as Lehman is an international vice-president.

Lehman also threatens to take the whole case into court, where his alliance with Tammany Hall will serve him in good stead. In the meantime the union of over 2,000 members draws along without even having reached a 1929 agreement with the bosses. The acting officials carry on the old policy of Lehman in using the union as a strike-breaking body against the cafeteria workers of the Hotel, Restaurant and Cafeteria Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers.

## Returns to O.K. Kellogg "Peace" Pact



It was fitting that Calvin Coolidge was among those to applaud the pacifist phrases of the Kellogg Briand "peace" pact when that imperialist document was read to 41 delegates at the White House by Hoover. Just as Hoover is pushing war preparations for the impending attack against the Soviet Union, Coolidge did a loyal job for Wall St. when he supervised the marine-voiced war against Nicaraguan workers and peasants. At the extreme left and right of the picture are Col. Starling and Col. Hodges, both just as zealous servants of Wall St. hegemony as the godly Cal, and the efficient Hoover.

## SHANGHAI STRIKE BEGUN ALREADY

(Continued from Page One)

demonstrations of the workers here

on Tuesday, for defense of the Soviet Union and against imperialist war.

Police Raid in Prague.

(Wireless By "Imperialist")

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 26.—Continuing their efforts to hinder the great workers' demonstrations arranged for August 1 for the defense of the Soviet Union and against imperialist war, the police yesterday raided the Communist Party secretariat and arrested everybody except the deputies, Haken and Stern. The typists and the whole office staff were jailed.

Stern protested at police headquarters. The police claimed that the search gave them evidence of illegal circulars and shop papers. The police hope in this way to suppress the Communist movement. The workers are in a great mass protest movement against police violence.

Atrocities in Manchuria.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 26.—Increased vigor of workers, peasants, and Red Army and Navy demonstrations against the Chinese war lords resulted all over the Soviet Union as soon as news spread of atrocities committed by the Chang Hsueh-liang government against the Soviet employees on the Chinese Eastern Railroad, who have been on strike since after the road was seized by the imperialist puppets in Manchuria.

Chinese workers who struck along with the Soviet Union workers on that road are also threatened, arrested, beaten and tortured.

The thousands of resolutions from shop meetings, village meetings, garrison and ship committees express the utmost determination to teach the White Guard raiders who have at several times crossed the Siberian border with the help of the Chinese militarist officials a severe lesson, and to stop with whatever means are found necessary, the persecution of Soviet Union citizens in Manchuria. The workers, peasants and Red Army members of the U. S. S. R. are anxious for peace, but make it clear that their anxiety does not extend to the point where they are willing to stand for anything, and is not based on weakness.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Secretary of State Stimson yesterday was in conference on the Manchurian situation with the ambassadors of Japan, England, France and Italy, with the charge d'affaires of Germany called in, and Matthew Woll, vice-president and chief Communist hater of the American Federation of Labor simultaneously in a meeting with President Hoover.

The diplomats would not state the results of their session with Stimson, but Woll on coming out of the Hoover meeting issued one of his characteristic diatribes against "the Reds" and stated that "it is hoped that during the arbitration of the Chinese-Russian affair, much evidence of the Russian's spreading subversive propaganda may become known."

Arbitration a Trick.

It is considered here that Woll has betrayed one of the plans of the imperialist powers, which may be to arbitrate if possible, so they can use the proceedings for a grand display of forged documents, new Zinoviev letters, and other forms of anti-Soviet propaganda.

On the same day, the transportation division, department of commerce, made public to manufacturers and shippers detailed and careful instructions as to the proper packing and instructive material to be included when shipping aeroplanes to China.

The Gastonia Textile Workers' trial starts July 29! Twenty-three workers face electrocution or prison terms! Rally all forces to save them. Defense and Relief Week July 27—August 3! Sign the Protest Roll! Rush funds to International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, New York.

ATTENTION DAILY WORKER AGENTS SECTION 5!

All the Daily Worker Agents of Section Five are requested to report to the office of the Daily Worker TODAY until 4 p. m. We have to take up some very important matters and you must be present.

## Communist Activities

All units and all members attention!

Main tasks for the Units and ILD. Fight against the war danger. This is the main task of the Party units.

(1) Defend the Soviet Union. Fight against the war danger. This is the main task of the Party units.

(2) Prepare for the anti-war conference July 26th.

(3) Units to take up, raising the issue in all organizations, of mobilization for the anti-war conference today.

(4) Special mobilizations of which the units will be informed.

(5) Discussion in the units on International war tactics and strategy on International Red Day.

(6) Gastonia defense. Everything to be mobilized for the W.I.R. and ILD week starting July 27th. Make the conference on July 27th a mass event, to help establish the Gastonia Defense Committee of the ILD.

(7) Prepare the election machinery for putting the Party ticket on the ballot.

(8) Take the preparatory steps for the T.U.E.L. and the conference on August 26th in preparation for the Cleveland Conference.

(9) Every Party comrade must pay his dues. Funds are needed to carry on the struggle against the war danger.

DIRECTIONS TO ALL FRACTIONS IN TRADE UNIONS AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS. (Practical, women's organizations, workers' clubs, etc.)

Meet immediately on the war danger, as follows: To prepare for the International Labor Defense week starting July 27th. Mobilize the masses for a struggle against the war provocations.

See that the organization in which your fraction works elects delegates to the anti-war conference July 26th (three to five delegates) and to the Gastonia Conference of the ILD July 26th.

Do everything to make the events in which the Party participates successful.

Immediate tasks for all New Jersey and up-state New York units in line with a program of work sent out today are:

(1) Get resolutions passed in all workers' organizations for defense of the Soviet Union against the war provocations of the American imperialists. Immediate arrangement of open air meetings on issues.

(2) Immediately send material for special anti-war issue of every shop paper we have.

(3) Elect committee of three to carry out other preparations for August 1. An open air demonstration in every town must be arranged.

(4) Immediate mobilization for Second Metropolitan Trade Union Conference, August 26th and National Convention in Cleveland August 31st.

(5) Arrange house to house collections and at least one tag day for Gastonia Defense before July 26th.

DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

MANHATTAN

Landy Teaches Communist Class.

A class in the Communist Manifesto, originally scheduled to meet every Tuesday night, will be taught by Ed Wright, will meet every Friday night at 7 p. m. at the Workers Center. A. Landy will teach.

Hold Speakers Class.

A speakers class will be held every Thursday night, beginning at 7 p. m. under the direction of Rebecca Grif. Because of the limited number who can register comrades are urged to join the class immediately at the Workers School. Fee, \$1.

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## BROOKLYN

Section 6 Meets.

A membership meeting of the section will be held Monday, 6:30 p. m., at 88 Manhattan Ave.

Mobilize For Signature Drive.

Report at 1273 Boro Park for the signature drive tomorrow at 10 a. m.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

W. I. R. Wants Chauffeur.

A chauffeur is wanted to drive a Workers' International Relief car. Phone Mott Haven 584, asking for Louis A. Baum.

MANHATTAN

Harlem Progressive Club.

The club will participate in the W. I. R. picnic today at Pleasant Bay Park. Meet at club rooms at 1493 Madison Ave. for tomorrow's hike.

Knights of Labor Excursion.

An excursion, arranged by District 4 of the National Textile Workers' Union, will be held at Hook Mountain tomorrow, leaving at 8:30 a. m. from Pier W. 123th St. (Hudson).

Anti-Imperialists Meet.

A protest demonstration against the imperialist attack on the Soviet Union will be held by the New York Section of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League at the corner of Pell and Mott Sts. tomorrow at 2 p. m. Harry M. Wicks, Harvey O'Connor, of the Federated Press, William Simons, Secretary of the A.A.A.I.L., and a Chinese comrade will speak.

To Esperanto Students.

Workers understanding Esperanto or who are interested in learning it and want direct correspondence with workers in the U. S. & R. are asked to write to Esperanto Branch, care of Hungarian Workers' Home, 380 E. 81st St., N. Y. C. or to the Daily Workers Esperanto Correspondence Department.

BROOKLYN

Drug Clerks Outing.

Meet at E. 177th St. and E. Lexington Ave. for the outing to Hunter Island Sunday.

NEW JERSEY

All-Gastonia Defense.

Ukrainian and Russian fraternal societies will cooperate with International Labor Defense for the picnic to be held tomorrow at Pleasant farm, Woodbridge, N. J., for the defense of the Gastonia strikers. Take bus to Ford, to Perth Amboy City line, thence to Florida Grover Rd. to picnic grounds.

AID IMPERIALIST AVIATION

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—Imperialist aviation got another boost today when Dale "Red" Jackson and Forest Orbine in the monoplane St. Louis-Robin passed their 293rd consecutive hour in the air at 12:17 p. m. today.

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## ELECTROCUTION THREAT AROUSES GASTON WORKERS

Big Textile Conference  
Aids Defense

(Continued from Page One)

realizing that organization is more than ever needed.

If the mill bosses expected by this trial and by the recent threats to again attack the strikers that they would paralyze the National Textile Workers' Union they are badly mistaken. The great Southern Conference of the N. T. W. in Bessemer tomorrow is now an assured success. And this conference, with the trial scheduled for the next day, will show the brutal exploiters of the mill workers that there is fighting spirit in the textile workers, and that they demand, with millions of other workers all over the world back of them, that the Gastonia prisoners shall be released.

The International Labor Defense today engaged Johnson D. McCall as one of defense counsel for the 22 framed-up Gastonia workers. McCall is a prominent attorney of Charlotte where he has practiced law for forty years. He will replace Judge Carter who has been forced, because of personal affairs, to withdraw from the case although he states that his sympathy is with the defendants just the same as ever. He has served in an advisory capacity for the past several weeks.

The addition of Attorney McCall strengthens the defense. It is reported from reliable sources that the mill owners are ready to spend one million dollars if necessary to convict.

The prosecution is fighting bitterly against the change of venue as they know the weakness of their case with its frame-up evidence, and hope to keep the trial in Gastonia where they have inflamed prejudice of the prospective middle class jurors. Meetings were being held yesterday and today with workers in many mills in Gaston county, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Georgia, to elect more delegates to the conference Sunday in Bessemer. About 200 delegates are expected.

All the forces are making final preparations for transportation, feeding and lodging of the delegates. Every delegate will be an American mill worker and not preachers, lawyers, doctors and millionaire liberals and pacifists as at the Rye U. T. W. conference.

At the meeting Wednesday of the Belmont local of the U. T. W., the executive board decided to tear up the U. T. W. charter and ask for a charter of the National Textile Workers Union and send five delegates to the conference. These five were leaders of the strike a few

years ago when MacMahon quit the field in the midst of the struggle, cheated the workers out of \$2,500 and betrayed the strike.

Mill Committees Too.

Because of their tradition of militancy and maintenance of the organization despite the betrayal of the Belmont workers are paid higher wages than in other mills of North Carolina. In addition to these five delegates the N. T. W. has organized mill committees in unorganized mills in Belmont which have elected ten more delegates.

The bosses of American Mill No. 2 Bessemer have built a fence around the mill village to keep out the organizers.

The bosses are issuing passes allowing nobody else to enter but workers, who are laughing at this frantic move to keep them helplessly unorganized. Striker Stamey, while giving out leaflets to the Lory workers, was attacked and beaten by the Committee of 100 yesterday.

Solicitor Carpenter visited Mr. Atkins yesterday, asked him for a copy of the lease of the tent colony property of the W. I. R., and attempted to bulldoze him into evicting the strikers. Atkins steadfastly refuses. The deputies are busy visiting the most active N. T. W. members and are attempting a bribe.

BRIBE WORKERS IN LAYOFF

WICHITA, Kan., July 26.—As a preliminary to a big lay-off, the Santa Fe Railroad has announced that workers in the employ of the former Kansas City, Mexico and Orient lines, which have been bought up by Santa Fe, will receive wage increases amounting to \$500,000 annually, effective Aug. 1. This is a move calculated to placate the workers who will be kept on the payroll and speeded up while hundreds of others are fired.

Open Air Meets Today

Open-air meetings will be held at 147th St. and Seventh Ave. at 8:15 p. m. today. Speakers, S. Brody, Glassford, Reis; Pier 14 at 10:30, L. Chernenko, Williams; Perth Amboy, 308 Elms St., at 7:30 p. m., A. Suskind; Paterson, N. J., 8 p. m., L. Baum; International Handkerchief Factory, 138th and Willow, N. Y. C., 12 noon, Borisov; mass meet at 138th St. and Seventh Ave., 7 p. m., M. Reis, S. Nesire, Harold Williams, Glassford.

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# Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party of the U. S. A.

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## The British-American Cruiser Fake.

The Hoover-MacDonald announcements of the stoppage of cruiser building are hailed by the capitalist press of both countries as evidence of the pacifist desires of their particular governments. It is noteworthy, however, that the British press refers to the proclamation of Hoover as a gesture, while the American press uses the identical word to describe the MacDonald announcement. Thus, the London Daily Mail says:

"The president of the United States in a peace gesture announces that work will stop on three cruisers until there has been an opportunity for full consideration of their effect upon the final agreement for parity which we expect to reach."

It is not accidental that the London publication deliberately quoted only that part of the Hoover statement which gives the lie to the claim that the United States has abandoned its cruiser-building program.

The New York Herald-Tribune, speaking for the Hoover administration, is equally as explicit as the London paper, and says:

"That it (Hoover's statement) will halt the British tendency to have a bigger cruiser force than ours cannot be predicted, but that Mr. MacDonald's gesture is a most happy one no one can deny. Neither action is final; the significance of the episode must rest upon subsequent developments."

The very term "gesture," clearly implies a lack of principle, indicates diplomatic trickery, which it is.

The British press wants the British workers to take MacDonald seriously while impugning the Hoover motive, the American press wants us to believe Hoover, while viewing the MacDonald proposals with suspicion. We are convinced that we are on the right track when we believe what the British press says about the gesture of Hoover and what the American press says about MacDonald's gesture.

If there should be any slackening of the cruiser building program of either nation it would not be on account of a desire to scrap the instruments of naval warfare, but for quite other reasons. No imperialist power will ever make a move to weaken its own armed forces. On the contrary, every move of any nature is always directed toward strengthening the military machine. Perhaps there will be some delay in laying the keels of the new cruisers because of certain impending mechanical changes that affect their effectiveness.

New technical improvements are in process of being perfected according to the United States Daily that will make possible the production of a smaller Diesel oil-burning marine engine that will consume less fuel than the present ones, and yet be far more powerful because of higher compression. That means that cruisers of a certain tonnage (say the American 10,000 ton battle cruisers or the British 8,000 ton cruisers) will, by utilizing the smaller and more powerful engines, have more room for fuel so that ships will attain a greater cruising radius, and more room for ammunition. In addition to the impending introduction of the new Diesel engines for ships, there is also taking place experiments under the supervision of the United States army calculated to secure longer range for guns of precisely the type (8-inch) used on cruisers. Thus a delay of any sort in cruiser building would only be in effect until such time as machinery had been perfected to make them cheaper, more speedy, more powerful and more deadly.

It will be noted in connection with the gestures toward a slowing up of cruiser construction that every other branch of "national defense" is driving ahead full blast, in both of the imperialist countries. Wars are not fought with cruisers alone.

Both of these powers, along with the whole world, had an opportunity to show how enthusiastic they were for disarmament when the Soviet Union proposed that the nations abandon all armaments. Certainly the trivial and hypocritical proclamations of Hoover and MacDonald cannot conceal their own warlike acts. It is not what statesmen say, but what they do that indicates their policies. And both these powers are at this moment aiding in an underhanded, contemptible manner, the drive for armed intervention against the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union.

Their pacifist gestures on the question of cruisers is a part of the general pacifist offensive of imperialism against the rising tide of working class fury that will culminate in world-wide demonstrations and strikes on August 1st against imperialist war and in defense of the Soviet Union.

The reply of the workers of America to the hypocrisy of Hoover must be more intensive mobilization for August 1st.

## The Dannemora Prison Revolt.

THE revolt of the prisoners in Dannemora penitentiary is not a new phenomena. It is only the latest of many outbreaks that have occurred during the past few days in American prisons. The butchery of the Florida prisoners last fall was followed by the bloody massacre of Louisiana prisoners at Baton Rouge (Sept. 10, 1928). Within a week there occurred the riots in the Baltimore, Maryland, prison.

Time and again there have been outbreaks at Dannemora in upper New York State. Constructed in 1845, always overcrowded, with no sanitary provisions whatever except the most primitive sort, the victims of capitalist justice are forced to rot away their lives amidst the most bestial surroundings. The terror régime always in vogue, the dark cells, the tortures that are remnants of the Spanish inquisition, have, for years been notorious in that prison.

When unarmed men, shut up in a vile jail behind steel bars and stone walls, are goaded to such desperation that they revolt against well-armed guards no further proof is necessary that conditions are so horrible that the prisoners would rather risk death than exist one day longer in such an environment. Such revolts are a terrific indictment of the penal system and of the society which creates such conditions.

Many of those who were killed and wounded were "Baumes law" prisoners, that is men who had been sentenced to life as fourth offenders. This vicious law, placed upon the statute books of New York state and copied by many other states, is as scientifically unsound as it is vile. It is based upon the illusion that crime is an individual phenomenon. Instead of endeavoring to seek the cause of crime in the social conditions the police, the courts and the jailers proceed upon

SMASH IT!



## Review and Forecast of the Gastonia Case

By LISTON, M. OAK.

Only a few hours remain before twenty-three strikers and union organizers will go on trial in Gastonia, fifteen charged with murder and eight with assault with intent to kill and conspiracy in murder.

Already reporters from leading publications in the north are beginning to swarm in—this indicates that the eyes of the nation will be focused upon Gastonia, every move will be scrutinized, and much more than twenty-three workers will be on trial.

Alarmed by the growth of the National Textile Workers Union, which is considered the strongest defense of its imprisoned members, the mill owners continue to attempt to terrorize the workers—unsuccessfully.

What Is This Case?

This is an opportune time to review the events leading up to the shooting, and subsequent to the fatal raid.

Fred Beal, well known in New England as one of the most courageous of the leaders of the textile workers in their struggles, went to work in the Loray mill in Gastonia in February, 1929. This mill, owned by the Manville-Jencks Company, is the center of anti-unionism in Gaston county, the center of the cotton textile industry of the south.

The conditions in that mill are too well known to be repeated here. Besides it would take one whole issue of this publication to do justice to the ruthless open-shop exploitation, the low wages, the long hours, the inhuman treatment, the stretch-out system, against which Beal began to organize a struggle. Suffice it to say that while the Manville-Jencks Company now claims that the average wage is \$18.60, the fact, as the workers or even the business men of the city will tell you, is that the average wage was around \$12 to \$14 per week for 60 hours' work.

U. T. W. Betrayed Them.

The mill workers, betrayed in 1921 by the United Textile Workers Union, and because of the extensive spy system maintained by the bosses, were at first suspicious of any union. But gradually Beal built up, secretly at first, a strong local of the N. T. W. U. in spite of the threats of the employers to discharge anyone joining the union.

Finally the discharge of several union members precipitated a

### Strikers Correctly Resisted Brutal Attack By Police; For This They Face Trial

strike on April 2, 1929, 2,500 workers quit their jobs and flocked to the banner of the N. T. W. U. The strike was on—a strike destined to become historic.

Bosses Hated "Noise."

Picket lines, indispensable in a strike, were organized. On the pretext of the noise made by the picket lines, trying to get more workers to join their ranks, the Manville-Jencks Company asked for the "protection" of the local police. On Tuesday evening the police attempted to break up the picket line by stretching a rope across the street. The strikers grabbed one end of it and a tug-of-war ensued. Although the result was not more than a scuffle won by the strikers, the local authorities were forced by the Manville-Jencks Company to use this as an excuse for calling in the militia to "quell the riot and protect the mill property."

The militia immediately began to clear the streets and prevent picketing. The strikers refused to allow their right to picket to be trod under the heels of the soldiers. Women who resisted the efforts of the soldiers to drive them away were beaten.

Mill Thugs.

The Manville-Jencks Company organized its Committee of 100, composed of superintendents, petty bosses, a few favored workers, "bosses' pets" as the strikers called them—and hired thugs and spies. This gang began an offensive against the workers, stopping at nothing in their attempt to break the strike.

On April 10th, one troop of cavalry, out of the cavalry, infantry and a howitzer battery in the strike area, was removed. This was replaced by a deputized "home guard" of hirelings of the mill owners, and members of the American Legion.

Despite all this the strike continued to spread, and there were strikes in Fort City, Pineville, Lexington, Greenville, Union, Anderson, Woodruff, S. C. The

altered, and more determined to crush the union at all costs, and by any means, legal or illegal.

The Workers International Relief was on the job providing food, tents, and other necessities for the evicted destitute strikers. They live at the subsistence level, never able to save any money, and immediately after a strike begins must have aid.

The I. L. D. was also there protecting the strikers who suffered from various forms of legal persecution. Tom Jimison was engaged as the I. L. D. attorney.

First Raid.

On April 18, about 2 a.m., after the police had cleared the way by arresting the strikers there, a masked band wrecked the union headquarters and raided the W. I. R. store, throwing all supplies out into the street. This was done under the noses of the militia.

When they arrived at the union headquarters, they found an armed strikers' guard. He asked them if they had a warrant. The reply was, "We don't need no god damned warrant." One of them grappled with the guard, trying to take his gun away. The strikers from the headquarters warned them to let him go. The reply of the Aderholt raiding party was a fusillade of shots. The strikers' guard answered with return fire and Aderholt was fatally wounded. Gilbert, Ferguson and Roach were also wounded, and a striker, Joseph Harrison, was wounded, but all recovered except Aderholt.

Aderholt Admits Fault.

On his dying bed, Aderholt is reported to have said to the clergyman who attended him that "DON'T PROSECUTE ANYONE FOR THIS. I WAS WHERE I HADN'T OUGHT TO BE."

They were all where they had no business to be, doing the dirty work of the Manville-Jencks Company. The strikers were right to defend their lives, the lives of their wives and children, their union and their property from the murderous attack of this gang of Manville-Jencks hirelings, some of them with criminal records, and three of them now under indictment for assault and drunkenness.

Uphold the right of workers to defend themselves against the attacks of such vicious hirelings of the mill owners. Demand the return to the ranks of labor of every one of the twenty-three strikers and union organizers.

Meantime agitation, organization, mass meetings, went on with increasing energy. By June 7 over 60 per cent of the workers still at work in the Loray mill, who had been hesitant and suspicious, were over and were ready to go out on strike at the signal from the union. On June 7, it was decided to send a strong picket line to the Loray mill as a signal for the night shift to walk out on strike.

In the afternoon a mass meeting was held. While Fred Beal was speaking, the agents provocateur of the Loray mill threw rotten eggs and stones at him, and later at Vera

made private visits. During their terms of imprisonment they are taught some trade or profession that will make them useful members of society and enable them once and for all to abandon lives of crimes. They are granted vacations every six months during which time they may visit any place in the Soviet Union they choose. The Soviet prisons are in reality rehabilitation institutions for human beings who have not been able to function in a given social environment.

Instead of being compelled to listen to the famous imprecations of priests and the imbecile howling of salvation army captains, the prisoners of the Soviet government are under careful observation of specialists in criminal psychology. Each prisoner is a special problem and every effort is directed toward developing him to a stage where he will consider himself a useful citizen of the country and of the world, instead of an outcast.

This contrast is only one of tens of thousands that distinguish a Communist government from a capitalist government. Only the abolition of capitalism will end the fiendish tortures of prisoners that provoke such outbreaks as the Florida, Louisiana and Baltimore affairs. Only a society that exists for the benefit of the masses will be able to apply scientific remedies to all social diseases.

By Fred Ellis

## CEMENT By FEODOR GLADKOV

Translated by A. S. Arthur and C. Ashleigh

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Gleb Chumalov, Red Army Commissar, returns to his home on the Black Sea after the Civil Wars to find the great cement works, where he had formerly worked, in ruins and the life of the town disorganized. He discovers a great change in his wife, Dasha, whom he has not seen for three years. She is no longer the conventional wife, dependent on him, but a woman with a life of her own, a leader among the women of the town together with Polia Mekhova, secretary of the Women's Section of the Communist Party.

Under the direction of Gleb and with the support of Badin, chairman of the District Executive of the Soviet, the reconstruction of the factory is started.

Nurka, Dasha's little daughter, is in the Children's Home where she begins to waste away.

NURKA was melting away like a burning candle—Nurka, the only, only Nurka. And no one could say why she was wasting away. What was the good of doctors if they couldn't give you a single plain word and had no power to cure the illness which was consuming the child. This little one, after all, needed such little help from the adults. Yes, it was true: the doctors could not help in this affair. Dasha knew better than all the doctors in the world why Nurka was fading out like a little star at dawn. It is not only the mother's milk which its mother. The child fades and withers if the mother does not breathe upon its little head, if she does not warm it with her blood, and does not surround it with sleep with her care and presence. A child is like spring apple blossom; Nurka was a blossom torn from the branch and thrown upon the highway.

The fault lay only in her, Dasha, and she would never be able to throw it off. It was not the fault of her own volition, it had come from somewhere outside, from life, from that strength in whose power she was herself, to which she could not give the appropriate name. The words—revolution, struggle, work, Party—resounded like empty barrels. But the essential content of these words was something immeasurable, unavoidable, which she carried within herself; that was all; there, there was no death, and she herself was an unseen grain of dust.

But Nurka was wasting, Nurka was going out like a spark. Nurka was there now—and then there would be no Nurka. Once, she had kicked joyously in her arms, pressed to her breast; then she had begun to crawl, learning to walk and to lip her first words. Then she ran about and played. She grew. And even when death was grinning in Dasha's face, Dasha could not forget her child. Then Nurka disappeared, dissolved into her blood with the rest of the past; and when one day Dasha was being marched up to the nose of death, it was without thinking of Nurka, who appeared at the last moment only like a far-away ghost.

NOW she saw Nurka alive, with the face of an old woman and with sunken eyes made sad by death; and once again, as long before, she felt not strong enough to step over her body. And she saw: Nurka was her life's sacrifice; and this sacrifice was unbearable for her.

And this was a conversation which took place between Dasha and Nurka one morning:

"Nurka, do you feel any pain, little daughter—yes?"

"Nurka shook her head. "No."

"What do you want? Tell me!"

"I don't want anything."

"Perhaps you'd like to see daddy?"

"I would like some grapes, mummy!"

"It's still too early, my dove; the grapes aren't ripe yet."

"I want to stay with you, so that you'd never go away—and always be near. . . . And some grapes. . . . near you, and grapes. . . ."

She was sitting on Dasha's knees, the warmth of her body melting into Dasha's warmth.

And when Dasha put her to bed, Nurka lay looking at her for some time with her deep eyes; she was withdrawn into herself. Then, responding to Dasha's silent fearful look, she said:

"Dear mummy! mummy!"

"What, my sweet?"

"Nothing, mummy. Mummy, darling. . . ."

DASHA left the Children's Home. She did not go as usual down the high road to the Women's Section, but walked into a thicket where she flung herself down on the grass. And here, in this lonely and unobserved corner, smelling of earth and vegetation, while the sun showered thin flecks of light through the foliage, she lay crying for a long time, digging with her fingers into the mould.

One night, during Gleb's absence, Badin drove up to her house in an automobile. She heard the car panting outside the window and walked out of her room. On the shadowy porch they collided, breast against breast. Badin wanted to embrace her, there, at once, but she sternly pushed him away.

"Comrade Badin, that will never happen again."

Badin let his arms fall, and became heavy and motionless.

"Dasha. . . I want to be alone with you. . . . I hoped you'd receive me a little more warmly."

"Comrade Badin, go away at once, please, and don't chatter here in vain."

He went away. She went in, closed the door firmly and shot the bolt.

### NIGHTMARE.

IN the morning, when Polia went to the Women's Section, or when she returned home after four o'clock, she ran along the streets as though blown by the wind. With long strides she hurried over the pavement, the cobbled streets, the quays, neither looking round nor distinctly seeing the people before her.

People walked by her side, met her, followed her, passed her, were reflected in her eyes as faded shadows. But she saw no faces; she saw only feet: feet in boots, bare feet, or feet in ragged wrappings; trousers, skirts, and women's socks, fallen down about the ankles. Just a lot of dusty feet unwearily moving backwards and forwards. She did not look around her; she saw only the feet, her own and those of strangers. She could not raise her head to look calmly and steadily at the shop windows or through the open doors or at the people who appeared so different from what they used to be. She did not look, yet, somehow, knew that the women were not the same as they had been, a short time ago, in the spring: their clothes were smarter, flower-trimmed hats, transparent muslin, fashionable French heels. The men also had changed: cuffs and ties and patent leather boots. Again there was a smell of perfume; voices sounded loud and joyful like those of birds. Through the open doors, in the cafes, one saw phantoms crowded in and out of the blue tobacco smoke, amidst the dull uproar of conversation; china was rattling, dice clattering in some game of chance, and from the depths of the tobacco-filled den issued the tones of stringed instruments.

Where did all this come from? And why did it come so quickly, so impudently and abundantly? And why did this all pass over her, Polia, oppressing her and filling her mind with trouble and melancholy?

It was as though she had strayed into a strange land, where she was lost; as though something had disappeared which was precious and irreplaceable, something without which she could not live. And also she felt shame, dishonor and an indefinite anxiety. She was afraid that some workman, or one of those ragged creatures, eaten up with hunger, with bleared eyes, would come up to her suddenly and ask:

"Well? Is this what you've come to? Is this then what you wanted? Strike them down, these rascals and hypocrites!"

And this constant fear filled her with hallucinations.

One day, in the beginning of August, she saw on the quay, on the car-lines, in the coal-dust of the wharves, she saw a great crowd of ragged, hairy, wild-looking people. They lay in heaps or sat, or moved about jostling each other. Men, women, children. Babies cried, choked and sobbed. Someone was groaning dully. The women were picking lice out of each other's hair. The men were searching for vermin in their shirts and the seams of their trousers. The faces of all of them were bloated.

Busy passers-by would stop, curious, and would sniff the air, astonished.

"What's this? Starving? Famine?"

And from the dirty, stinking, ragged mass, hoarse voices would cry:

"Starving! God has brought us here to punish us. . . . Perhaps we can get better. . . . We come from the Volga—from the famine country. . . . Starving!"

(To Be Continued.)